Fieldwalking at Ryder Point Quarry, Hopton, Wirksworth, Derbyshire

General shot of fieldwalking in Field 2 looking south

ARS Ltd Report 2017/87
Oasis No. archaeol5-284880

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Fieldwalking at Ryder Point Quarry, Hopton, Wirksworth, Derbyshire

ARS Ltd Report 2017/87
June 2017

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Project Name: Ryder Point Quarry, Hopton, Wirksworth, Derbyshire
Site Code: RPDFW17
Planning Authority: Derbyshire Dales District Council
Planning Application Reference: HPK/2016/0638
NGR: SK 25335 54875 (Centred)
Date of Attendance: 10th to 11th April 2017
Date of Report: April 2017

Archaeological Research Services Ltd was contracted by Longcliffe Quarries Ltd to undertake a scheme of archaeological fieldwalking prior to enabling works on land at Ryder Point Quarry, Hopton, Wirksworth, Derbyshire. As fulfilment of one of the conditions of planning permission granted for the extension of a commercial quarry. The proposed development area encompasses approximately 10.7 hectares of open farmland, which lies to the west of the current workface of the quarry. A total of 49 finds were identified during the survey comprising flint, ceramics, metal/slag and stone.

This report comprises the results of the archaeological fieldwalking survey which took place from the 10th to 11th April 2017. The work was undertaken by Callum Allsop, Assistant Projects Officer at Archaeological Research Services Ltd and was managed by Reuben Thorpe, Projects Manager at Archaeological Research Services Ltd.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and Planning Background

1.1.1 This report has been prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) on behalf of Longcliffe Quarries Ltd. It details the results of archaeological fieldwalking in part satisfaction of planning consent 1884/40621/5 for limestone extraction at Ryder Point Quarry, Hopton, Wirksworth, Derbyshire (NGR: SK 25335 54875).

1.1.2 Archaeology is a material consideration in the planning process under paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DLG 2012), which outlines a requirement to record and enhance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost during the proposed development in a manner proportionate to their importance, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.

1.1.3 This document comprises a report on the results of archaeological fieldwalking by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) at Ryder Point, Hopton, Wirksworth, Derbyshire, (Figure 1) which were undertaken in accordance with a pre-prepared and agreed Written Scheme of Investigation. It also outlines how data retrieved during the project is structured.

1.2 Site Location

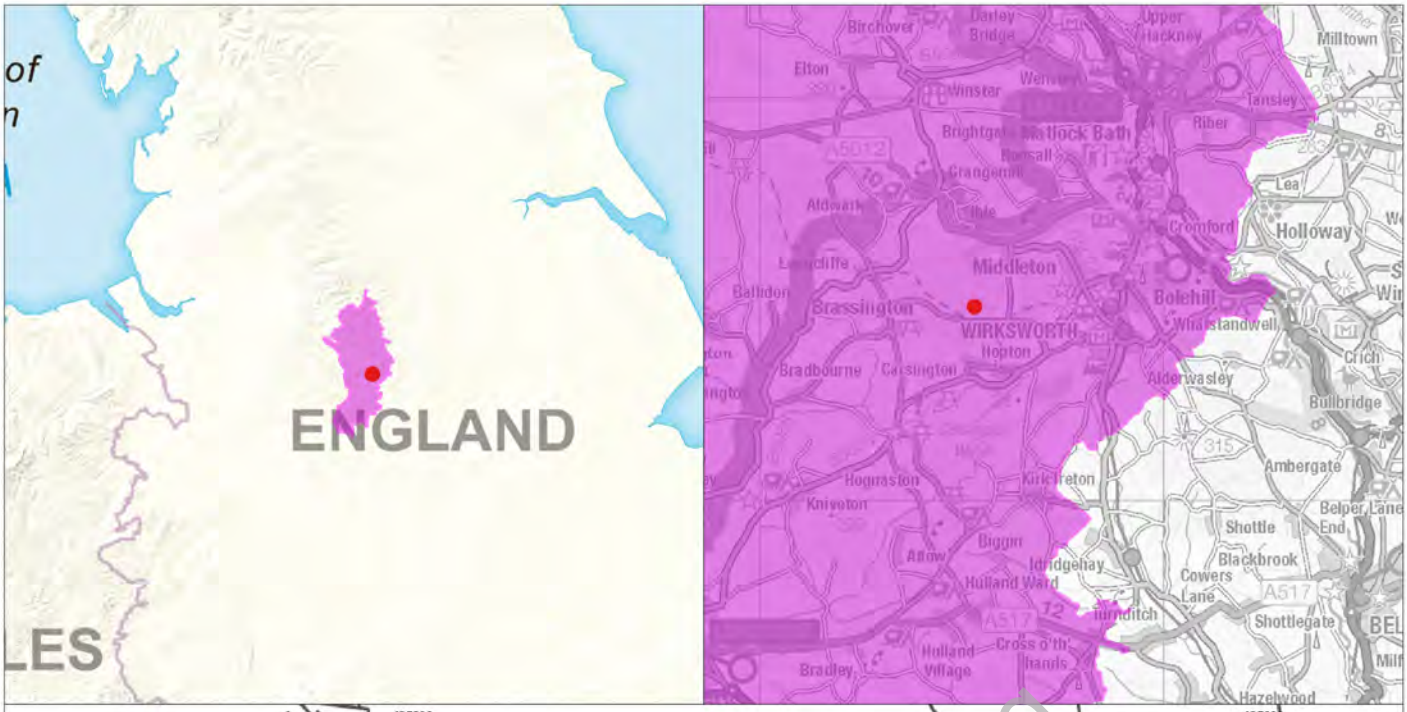
1.2.1 The site lies a little under 3.4km to the north-west of Wirksworth and 1.6km to the north of Carsington in the Parish of Hopton, Derbyshire.

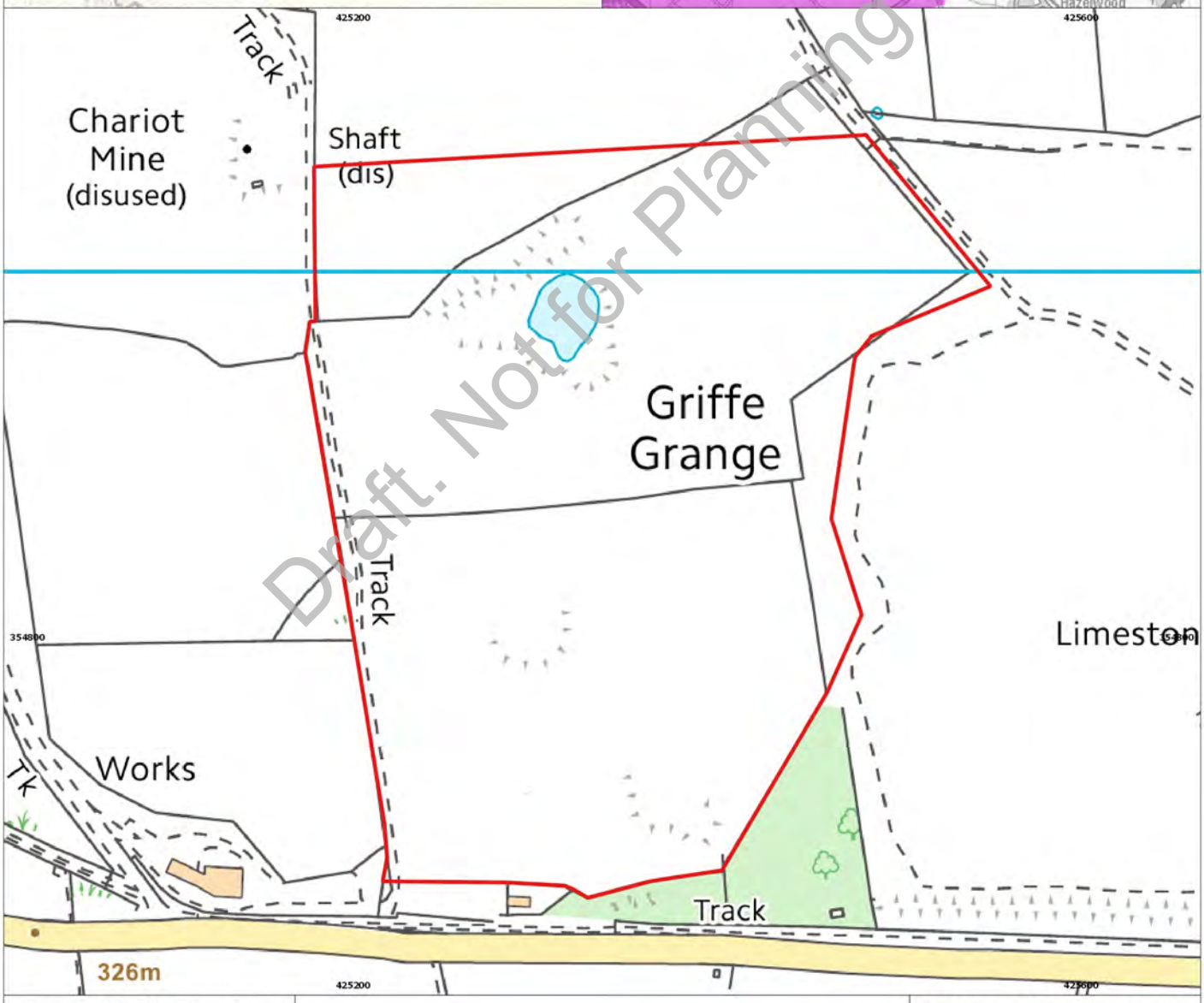
1.3 Site Description, Landform Geology and Soils

1.3.1 The 'red line boundary' of the Proposed Development Area (PDA) is outlined in Figure 1 and encompasses an area of approximately 10.7 hectares. The site comprises open farmland, which lies to the west of the current workface of the quarry.

1.3.2 The land rises from south to the north from approximately 325m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the edge of Manystones Lane to a maximum height of around 350m aOD. The land then falls toward the existing quarry to the north-east to around 330m aOD.

1.3.3 The underlying geology of the PDA comprises a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 326 to 331 million years ago in the warm shallow seas of the Carboniferous Period and is known as the Monsal Dale Limestone Formation. This bedrock has an overlying superficial deposit of clay, silt, sand, and gravel that formed up to 3 million years ago from material accumulated by down slope movements including landslide, debris flow, solifluction, soil creep and hill wash in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2017).





Site name: Ryder Point, Wirksworth
Date: April 2017
Drawn by: RD
Scale: N/A

N

Figure 1:
Site location

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2. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Historical Background

2.1.1 The development lies in the area known as Griffe Grange, within the township of Hopton, situated within Wirksworth parish of Derbyshire Dales District Council. Hopton is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as 'Opitune' alongside its close neighbour Carsington. The name 'Opitune' derives from Anglo-Saxon and means 'farm in the valley' (Mills 2003).

2.1.2 The history of Hopton is closely associated with the Gell's, a prominent landowning family in the area, who established their seat at Hopton Hall and owned a large number of lead mines, which were mined since the Roman period. The Gell's closely associated themselves with their Roman forebears; naming the road the family built to the quarries at Griffe Grange the 'Via Gellia' (Christian 1978).

2.1.3 Although the mining industry had declined in the 17th century mainly due to drainage problems and Francis Gell was declared bankrupt in 1699, the Griffe Grange mines remained in Gell hands throughout the 18th century. Descendant Sir Philip Gell died childless in 1719; the lands passed to his sister and then her nephew John Eyre, who changed his name to Gell. Hopton Hall was eventually sold by the Gell family in 1989.

2.1.4 The official name of the current limestone mine at the site is known locally as Bonemill Quarry and lies close to the site of a 19th century knackers yard owned by Henry Taylor (Bunting 2006).

2.1.5 A full description of the historical background can be found in the Desk-based Assessment (Hunt 2011).

2.2 Archaeological Background

2.2.1 The Historic Environment Record (HER) for Derbyshire indicates that the site lies adjacent to findspots of a number of prehistoric artefacts and close to the remains of Romano-British field systems and findspots for Romano-British artefacts. These are summarised below. A detailed description of the archaeology and recovered artefacts can be found in the Desk-based Assessment (Hunt 2011).

Prehistoric

2.2.2 A number of early prehistoric finds have been discovered during quarrying around 500-600m to the east of the site within the Ryder Point quarry. These include a variety of Mesolithic and Neolithic stone tools, weapons and implements.

2.2.3 Further to the south, around 700-800m from the study area lie more prehistoric archaeological sites. These include the Bronze Age barrow of Ivet (or Ibet) Low, a scheduled monument (SM208: MDR3341).

2.2.4 Around 700m north-east of the study area more prehistoric finds, including a Neolithic leaf arrowhead, are recorded and the site of a largely intact Bronze Age barrow known as Round Low, excavated in 1848, led to the discovery of a cremation at its centre.

2.2.5 Around 900m-1km to the east of the site lay more findspots. A Bronze Age flint was discovered at Hopton Bridge and a number of finds were discovered at Arm Lees Farm including Neolithic and Bronze Age flints.

Romano-British

2.2.6 Sherds of Romano-British pottery were found in Ryder Point quarry in the 1950s. Around 800m to the north-east of the site at the eastern edge of Griffe Grange are the remains of a Romano-British field system consisting mainly of lynchets and stone banks. A larger area of field systems, covering around 500 acres, is located approximately 500m to the south-west of the study area.

2.2.7 An assemblage of Romano-British pottery along with building platforms, indicative of a settlement site, is located roughly 1km north-east of the site.

Medieval

2.2.8 An early medieval bead was found around 600m to the south-east of the study area.

Post-medieval

2.2.9 Directly to the south of the site are a number of post-medieval features associated with the dismantled remains of the Cromford and High Peak Railway.

2.2.10 The area around Griffe Grange is littered with post-medieval lead mines, including Chariot Mine, the earthworks of which still remain on the surface of the study area and Golconda Mine that lies just to the north-west of the site.

2.2.11 The section of sidings, which once led to the local boneworks, lies approximately 500m south-east of the site.

2.3 Previous Work

2.3.1 Previous archaeological work has taken place on parts of the site within those fields designated Field 2 and Field 4 within this report (Figure 4). This comprised geophysical survey (Durkin 2012) and trial trenching (Strafford 2012).

2.3.2 During the trial trenching two trenches, Trenches 7 and 8, were sited in the north-east corner of Field 2 (Stafford, 2012. 12, 47-55). Five trenches 3-5, 6, 9, were excavated sited on the very northern edge of Field 3 (Stafford 2012, 12, 19-30)

2.3.3 No archaeological finds were recovered from the topsoil sampling and no archaeological remains were uncovered within either Trench 7 (Strafford 2012, 47) or Trench 8 (Strafford 2012, 51) during the evaluation in 2012.

2.3.4 No archaeological finds were recovered from the topsoil sampling and no archaeological remains were uncovered within trenches 3-5, 6, 9 (Strafford 2012, 19-30, 55-59) during the evaluation in 2012.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Coverage

3.1.1 Fieldwalking was undertaken across the PDA (Fields 1 – 3. Figure 4) which allowed for large areas of ground to be scanned, in detail, for artefact scatters. It has proved a useful evaluation and recording technique at several mineral sites across the UK and is recommended as an evaluation technique in Mineral Extraction and Archaeology: A Practice Guide (MHEF 2008). A total of 10.7ha was investigated at close-spaced intervals with line walking transects 2m apart.

3.2 Fieldwalking Methodology

3.2.1 Fieldwalking undertaken at close-spaced intervals of 2m transects provides a *c.*100% surface coverage assuming each person observes the ground 1m either side of their transect and that the field in question is walked when there is bare soil or limited sprouting crop. Fields were line-walked at 2m intervals following the detailed methodology set out in Passmore and Waddington (2009).

3.2.2 All walkers kept to this range of visibility to ensure consistency throughout the survey. Every find spot and areas of former mineshafts were point-referenced with a differential GPS in order to relate them to the Ordnance Survey grid.

3.2.3 Each find spot was marked by a cane inserted into the ground and the retrieved artefact placed into a sealable plastic bag to be catalogued and identified.

Figure 2: Fieldwalking under way in Field 1, view looking north-west up slope.

3.2.4 Each field was mapped according to slope unit (morphometric mapping) so that each find spot can be ascribed to the type of slope on which it was found. The slope unit categories are based on those devised for fieldwalking projects elsewhere in England (Waddington 1999, 45-6), which are abstracted from standard slope types identified by Butzer (1982, 58).

3.2.5 Slope type was recorded as this has important implications for the interpretation of surface artefact distributions due to geomorphic processes operating on different slope units affecting artefact distribution and retrieval in different ways (Waddington 1999, 85-91). These processes need to be accounted for prior to making any meaningful inferences.

3.2.6 A report of all flints has been produced noting type, date, measurements and material. This report contains accurate field plots showing slope units and findspots of different types of material as well as text descriptions of each field, together with discussion. The report on the finds is [presented in Section 5.

3.2.7 A risk assessment was undertaken before commencement of the work and health and safety regulations were adhered to at all times.

Figure 3: Fieldwalking under way in Field 2, view looking north-west.

4. RESULTS

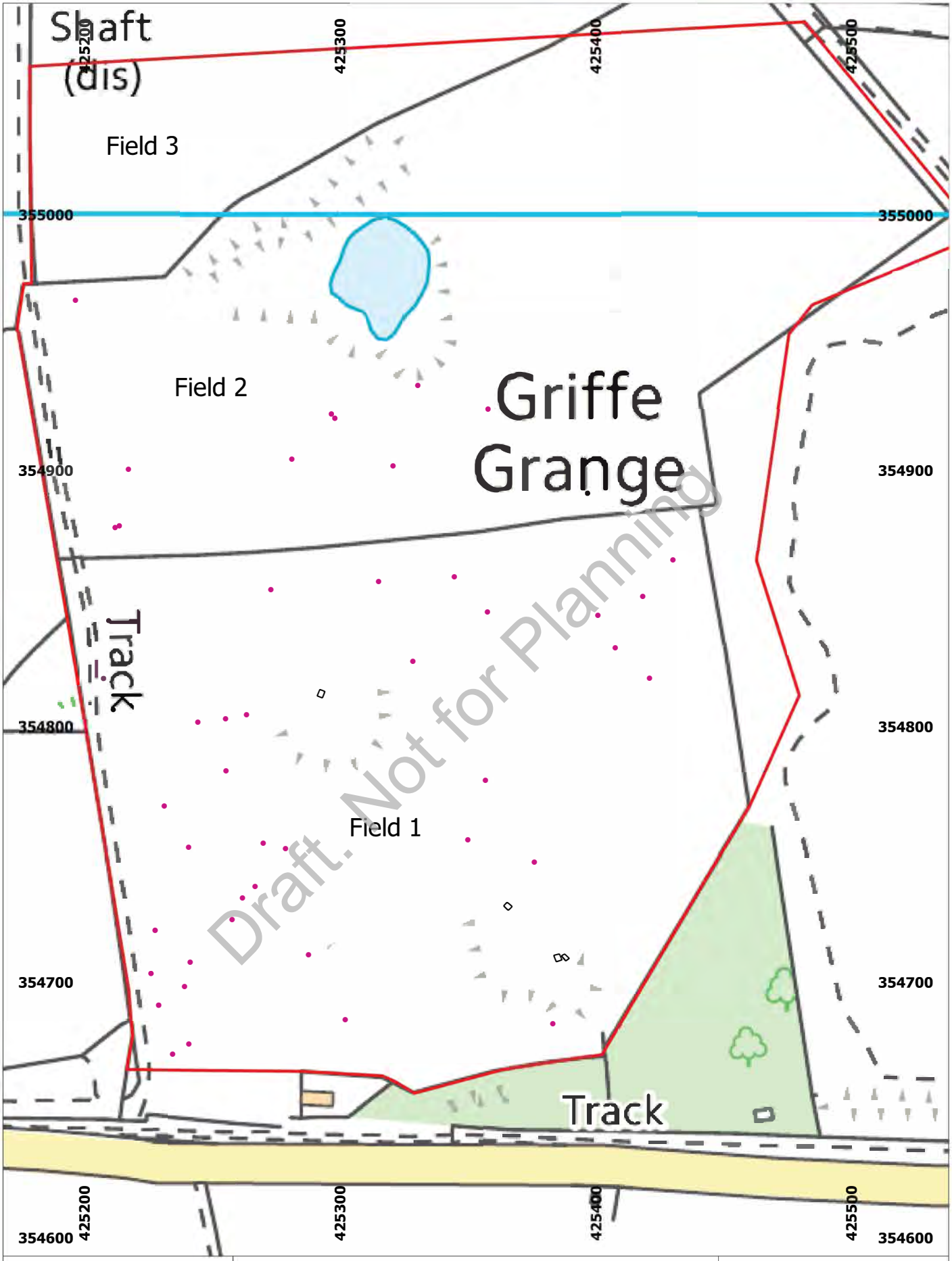
4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 A programme of archaeological fieldwalking and surface artefact collection was undertaken over the study area between the 10th to 11th April 2017 (Figure 4).

4.1.2 The study area comprised three fields, divided by dry-stone wall boundaries running east to west and enclosed by dry-stone walls running north to south. For the

purposes of this report the southern field is referred to as “Field 1”, the northern field as “Field 2” and the north-west corner of the PDA as “Field 3”. Both “Field 1” and “Field 2” had been recently ploughed at time of investigation with good visibility and optimal conditions. “Field 3”, to the northwest of “Field 2”, was not ploughed and therefore only a limited survey could be carried out.

4.1.3 Given the morphology and history of ploughing and mineral extraction within the fields it is likely that all of the collected artefacts were not at their original point of discard/placement or secondary deposition and are no longer *in situ.* The presence of the artefact assemblage within these fields however attests to landuse and human agency within the PDA dating to the Neolithic and the Bronze Age.



Site name: Ryder Point, Wirksworth
Date: April 2017
Drawn by: RD
Scale: 1:2000 @ A4

Figure 4:
Find spots and shaft locations

Find spots
RLB
Shafts

N

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4.2 Field 1

4.2.1 "Field 1" extends over an area of c.5.5 ha. and is the southernmost of the three fields surveyed (Figure 4). The elevation of the field ranges from 333.60m aOD at its south end to 348.10m aOD at its northern limit. The field is sub-square in shape and slopes initially gently and then steeply from north to the south.

4.2.2 Given the changing slope character of the field, artefacts were likely to have been displaced from their original point of deposition throughout a significant proportion of the field and therefore should be described as 'ex-situ'. The survey was undertaken in overcast weather with high winds which assisted with visibility of surface artefacts.

4.2.3 Fieldwalking in "Field 1" (Figure 2) produced 35 find spots comprising 25 lithics, nine pieces of post-medieval pottery and one piece of stone roof tile (Figure 4). Of the lithics, two were chert and 23 were flint. Concentrations of flint are noted at the western edge, as well as in the north-east corner of the field (Figure 4). The flints included: twelve flakes, four blades, two end scrapers, and a single piece of bladelet, core tablet, piercer, and cutting blade.

4.2.3 The lithics from this field date to the Neolithic and early Bronze Age.

4.3 Field 2

4.3.1 "Field 2" extends over an area of c.5 ha. and is the central of the three fields (Figure 2). The elevation of the field ranges from 349.8m aOD at its west end to 350.7m aOD at its eastern limit. The field is sub-rectangular in shape and slopes very gently to the northeast. Given the slope character of the field, artefacts are more likely to be near to their original point of deposition. The survey was undertaken in overcast weather with high winds which assisted with visibility of surface artefacts (Figure 3).

4.3.2 Fieldwalking in "Field 2" produced 12 find spots comprising 11 lithics and 1 piece of metal slag (Figure 4). Of the lithics, four were chert and seven were flint making this a lower density area for chipped stone tools than "Field 1".

4.3.3 Concentrations of material can be noted along the central southern edge of the field, just south of the earthworks shown in Figure 4 as well as the central western area, just to the west of the earthworks and pond shown in Figure 4. The flints included: single pieces of different scraper types, a core, a couple of flakes, and a leaf-shaped arrowhead.

4.3.4 The lithics from this field show two aspects of land utilisation. Mesolithic activity is demonstrated as is Neolithic/Bronze Age activity.

4.4 Field 3

4.4.1 The area of "Field 3" covered a small south-westerly part of a non-ploughed field c.0.2ha in size (Figure 2). The area covered was triangular in shape, fairly flat with an elevation of m 353.1m OD.

4.4.2 Fieldwalking in "Field 3" did not produce any finds.

5. THE ASSEMBLAGES

5.1 The Flint

Dr Robin Holgate, MCIfA, FSA

5.1.1 A total of 30 flints weighing 167.7 g were retrieved from the fieldwalking, of which twenty-three were retrieved from "Field 1" and seven from "Field 2".

5.1.2 Table 1, below, shows the breakdown of flint numbers by field and Table 2 shows the breakdown of flint types by field. All finds were located via differential GPS (Figure 4) and each was washed and bagged according to its survey point number. Although the assemblage of flint material is of a small size (just 30 pieces from this survey), a significant proportion of these pieces (43.3%) are formal tools or utilised pieces making it an informative assemblage (Figure 5).

Field	NGR (centre)	Dominant Slope Type	Topographic Zone	Field Size (ha)	Total No. Flints (actual)	Count per ha.
1	SK 25336 54776	Steep	Limestone Upland	5.5	23	4.18
2	SK 25336 54943	Medium	Limestone Upland	5	7	1.4
3	SK 25218 55030	Flat	Limestone Upland	0.2	0	0

Table 1. Summary of flint counts and densities per hectare by field.

Figure 5: A selection of Mesolithic pieces recovered from Field 1 and Field 2, including blade and flake forms

5.1.1 The flints were mostly fashioned on brown to dark grey-brown nodular flint, sometimes with grey cherty mottles. Cortex, where present, is thin and abraded, indicating that the flint originated from glacial outwash deposits in river valleys, either those on the eastern and western flanks of the Peak District massif or the Trent Valley to the south.

5.2 Technology and typology

5.2.1 Four of the flakes, the blades/bladelet and the cutting blade, where proximal ends have survived, had all been detached from cores using soft hammers; care was taken to prepare the platform edge of the cores by abrasion and the width of butts was minimal. The assemblage also includes a two-platform bladelet core and a core tablet which were both flaked using a soft hammer with platform edges being abraded in between detaching each removal. The remaining pieces, where proximal ends have survived, were struck from cores using hard, probably stone, hammers and the platform edges of the cores were not abraded before the flakes were detached. The leaf-shaped arrowhead, which at 17mm in length is relatively small in size for this form of projectile point, was fashioned by pressure flaking. One end scraper and the side scraper were invasively retouched, probably using a soft hammer. The thumbnail scraper, the remaining two end scrapers and the piercer were fashioned with abrupt or semi-abrupt retouch on hard-hammer detached flakes.

Flint Type	Field 1	Field 2	Total
Flakes	12	2	**14**
Blades	4	-	**4**
Bladelet	1	-	**1**
Core	-	1	**1**
Core tablet	1	-	**1**
End scrapers	2	1	**3**
Side scraper	-	1	**1**
Thumbnail scraper	-	1	**1**
Piercer	1	-	**1**
Cutting blade	1	-	**1**
Miscellaneous retouched flake	1	-	**1**
Leaf-shaped arrowhead	-	1	**1**
Total	**23**	**7**	**30**

Table 2. Summary of flint type counts by field.

5.3 Discussion

5.3.1 The core, core tablet, one of the end scrapers and the leaf-shaped arrowhead, along with the soft hammer-struck flakes, blades and bladelet, probably date to the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic periods. The rest of the flints are typical of those commonly found in Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age assemblages. The site may have been a short-stay activity site visited on more than one occasion during both the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic period. The number and range of implements present may suggest more permanent occupation of the site during the Late Neolithic period and Early Bronze Age.

6. Discussion

6.1 The fieldwalking survey has demonstrated evidence for human activity within the development area dating from at least the Mesolithic (10,000 to 5,000 years ago). It has also produced clear evidence for Late Neolithic (3,000-2,500 BC) to Early Bronze Age (2,500 – 1,500 BC) activity, relating to the other numerous findspots found within 600m of the site.

6.2 The area around Ryder Point has evidently formed a focus for Neolithic activity, particularly on the higher ground close to north of “Field 1” and the south of “Field 2”. The Derwent Valley provided a natural routeway for both animals and humans, and would have given shelter from prevailing southerly winds, while also being strategically positioned to monitor and control access up and down the

Derwent River. Activities that took place in and around the site included the flaking of flint and chert. The type of flint identified on the site is indicative of movement north across the surrounding area to the Limestone areas of the Peak District, where chert would have been available, and south to the Trent Valley, where flint was readily obtainable, can be ventured. The variety of pre-recorded findspots dating to the Mesolithic and Neolithic Periods within the area also gives credence to this interpretation.

6.3 The Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age material from the site is not large, but given that such material is not as common in fieldwalking assemblages as Mesolithic material the presence is nonetheless important. The thumbnail scraper recovered from "Field 2" is a type occasionally found in Beaker period burials, which date within the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age transition, and therefore could have come from long-since ploughed-out burials. The presence of two Bronze Age barrows at Ivet Low and Round Low are also indicative of the potential for a burial from this period to be present within the development area.

6.4 The spatial patterning of finds (Figure 4), primarily flints, may on the one hand indicate specific areas of activity within the development area; chiefly in the west and northeast of "Field 1" and the south area of "Field 2".

6.5 However, given the topography of "Field 1" and "Field 2", its previous land use, the proximity of lead mining, resultant earthworks and the fact that the fields have been ploughed, the patterning of artefacts may demonstrate a tendency for lateral and downslope dispersal within the field.

6.6 While one may safely conclude the utilisation and deposition of artefacts within the PDA during the Mesolithic and Neolithic/Bronze Age, one cannot directly extrapolate foci of prehistoric activity necessarily from contemporary concentrations of artefacts.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Given the density of flint in particular locations within the development area, further mitigation is appropriate to offset any potential loss of archaeological resources as a result of the development. Archaeological mitigation should be targeted towards Field 1 and Field 2 to further recover potential archaeological evidence.

7.2 An archaeologist should be present during ground breaking work to monitor activity, identify potentially significant archaeological features and safeguard such features until they have been subject to archaeological excavation.

7.3 Mitigation and offsetting should be detailed through a Written Scheme of Investigation. The appropriateness of further mitigation (excavation, post-excavation analyses and reporting) would be based on, and proportionate to, the features identified during any archaeological monitoring.

8. Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

8.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

8.2 Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

9. Statement of Indemnity

All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

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APPENDIX I. WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Ryder Point, Hopton, Wirksworth, High Peak, Derbyshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Works

Version 2

October 2016

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Prepared on behalf of:	Longcliffe Quarries Ltd.
Date of compilation:	4th October 2016
Compiled by:	Tim Cobbold and Robin Holgate MCIfA
Planning Reference:	1884/40621/5
Local Authority:	Derbyshire County Council
Site central NGR:	SK 253 548

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and Planning Background

1.1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) on behalf of Longcliffe Quarries Ltd. It details a scheme of archaeological works to discharge the archaeological planning condition of planning consent 1884/40621/5 for limestone extraction at Ryder Point, Hopton, Wirksworth, High Peak, Derbyshire (SK 253 549).

1.1.2 Archaeology is a material consideration in the planning process under paragraph 141 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) (CLG 2012)*, which outlines a requirement to record and enhance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost during the proposed development in a manner proportionate to their importance, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.*

1.1.3 Planning permission has been granted for development of the site subject to the condition described below, which requires archaeological work prior to mineral (limestone) extraction.

No development shall take place within any previously undisturbed areas until a phased programme of archaeological work has first been secured and is being implemented in accordance with a written scheme of investigation that has been approved in writing by the Mineral Planning Authority. The scheme of work shall be implemented as approved by the Mineral Planning Authority, and shall provide for, where, appropriate:

- *the implementation of and methodology for any recording works deemed necessary prior to any groundworks being carried out on site;*
- *the implementation of and methodology for an archaeological scheme of work during the removal of topsoil and overburden in all phases;*
- *the procedure for the excavation and recording of features or remains that are identified during the scheme of work;*
- *the publication of the results in hard copy, and in digital form;*
- *transfer of relevant data to the County Historic Environment Record in digital form.*
- *the deposit of the resulting project archive in an appropriate local museum or other suitable repository of the resulting archives.*
- *A programme of implementation.*

Reason: To ensure that all archaeological interests are preserved and protected.

1.1.4 This document comprises a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) confirming the nature of the archaeological works to be undertaken during archaeological fieldwalking, earthwork survey and a watching brief by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) at Ryder Point, Hopton, Wirksworth,

High Peak, Derbyshire (Figure 1) in accordance with guidance received from Dr Dave Barrett, the Derbyshire County Archaeologist.

1.2 Site description

1.2.1 The 'red line boundary' of the PDA is outlined in Figure 2 and encompasses an area of approximately 10.7 hectares. The site comprises an area of open farmland, which lies to the west of the current workface of the quarry.

1.3 Topography

1.3.1 The land rises from south to north from around 325m aOD at the road edge to a maximum height of around 350m aOD. The land then falls to the north-east to around 330m aOD.

1.4 Geology

1.4.1 The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain (Sheet 125: Derby) indicates the underlying geology to be Dolomitic Limestone, a sedimentary rock of the Carboniferous Limestone Series (LBGS 2016).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Historical Background

The area lies in the area known as Griffe Grange, within the township of Hopton, which lies within the Wirksworth parish. Hopton is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as 'Opitune' alongside its close neighbour Carsington. The name 'Opitune' is derived from the Anglo-Saxon and means a 'farm in the valley' (Mills 2003).

The history of Hopton is closely associated with the Gell family, the main landowners in the area, who had their seat at Hopton Hall and owned the large number of lead mines in the area, which had been mined since Roman times. The Gells closely associated themselves with their Roman forebears; naming the road the family built to the quarries at Griffe Grange the 'Via Gellia' (Christian 1978).

The Griffe Grange mines remained in Gell hands throughout the 18th century, although the industry had declined in the 17th century mainly due to drainage problems and in 1699 Francis Gell was declared bankrupt. Descendant Sir Philip Gell died childless in 1719 and the lands passed to his sister and then her nephew John Eyre, who changed his name to Gell. Hopton Hall was finally sold by the Gell family in 1989. The official name of the current limestone mine at the site, Ryder Point, is known locally as Bonemill Quarry as it lies close to the site of a 19th century knackers yard owned by Henry Taylor (Bunting 2006). A full description of the historical background can be found in the Desk-based Assessment (Hunt 2011).

2.2 Archaeological Background

The Historic Environment Record (HER) for Derbyshire indicates that the site lies adjacent to the findspots of a number of prehistoric artefacts and close to the remains of Romano-British field systems and findspots for Romano-British artefacts.

These are summarised below. A detailed description of the archaeology and recovered artefacts can be found in the Desk-based Assessment (Hunt 2011).

2.2.1 Prehistoric

A number of early prehistoric finds have been discovered during quarrying around 500-600m to the east of the site within the Ryder Point quarry. These include a variety of Mesolithic and Neolithic stone tools, weapons and implements. Further to the south, around 700-800m from the study area lie more prehistoric archaeological sites. These include the Bronze Age barrow of Ivet (or Ibet) Low, which is a scheduled monument. Around 700m north-east of the study area are more prehistoric finds, including a Neolithic leaf arrowhead and the site of a largely intact Bronze Age barrow, known as Round Low, which was excavated in 1848 and led to the discovery of a cremation at its centre. Around 900m-1km to the east of the site lie more findspots. A Bronze Age flint was discovered at Hopton Bridge and a number of finds were discovered at Arm Lees Farm including Neolithic and Bronze Age flints.

2.2.2 Romano-British

Sherds of Romano-British pottery were found in Ryder Point quarry in the 1950s. Around 800m to the north-east of the site at the eastern edge of Griffe Grange are the remains of a Romano-British field system consisting mainly of lynchets and stone banks. A larger area of field systems, covering around 500 acres, is located around 500m to the south-west of the study area. An assemblage of Romano-British pottery along with building platforms, suggesting a settlement site, is located around 1km north-east of the site.

2.2.3 Medieval

An early medieval bead was found around 600m to the south-east of the study area.

2.2.4 Post-medieval

To the direct south of the site are a number of post-medieval features associated with the dismantled remains of the Cromford and High Peak Railway. The area around Griffe Grange is littered with post-medieval lead mines, including Chariot Mine, the close shafts and earthworks of which still remain on the surface of the study area and Golconda Mine that lies just to the north-west of the site. The section of sidings, which once led to the local boneworks lies around 500m south-east of the site.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

3.1.1. The proposed archaeological works have the potential to identify the presence of evidence pertinent to research objectives and overarching research themes identified in the *Updated Research Agenda for the East Midlands* (Knight *et al.* 2012), in particular the following objectives.

- Research Objectives 2B and 2G for the Mesolithic (*c*.9500 – *c*.4000 cal BC): characterise the regional and local evidence for Mesolithic activity and investigate the topographic locations of activity foci (Knight *et al.*2012, 35).
- Research objectives 3B and 3C for the Neolithic and Early to Middle Bronze Age (*c*.4000 – *c*.1150 cal BC): assess the fieldwalking resource and develop fieldwalking strategies and guidelines for landscape zones (Knight *et al.*2012, 47).
- Research objectives 4G and 4I for the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age (*c*.1150 cal BC – AD43): study the production, distribution and use of artefacts and prospect for Iron Age settlement in upland areas of the Peak District (Knight *et al.*2012, 59).
- Research objectives 5A and 5H for the Romano-British (AD 43 – c.410): create regional pottery corpora and publish key production centres and investigate landscape context of rural settlements (Knight *et al.*2012, 71).
- Research objectives 9I for the Modern (1750 to present) period: explore the evidence for continuing non-factory trades and industries (Knight *et al*. 2012, 132).

3.2 Fieldwalking Objectives

3.2.1. The objectives of the fieldwalking are as follows.

- Identify the presence/absence of archaeological features and deposits within the site.
- Record all archaeological features and deposits encountered.
- Sample sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits to establish relative sequence, likely dating and quality of preservation.
- Gather sufficient information to establish the character, extent, form, function and likely status of any surviving archaeological deposits with a view to evaluating their significance and potential to inform the aims and objectives outlined in section 3.1 above.

3.3 Earthwork and Underground Workings Survey Objectives

3.3.1 The objective of the survey is to record the character and extent of the earthwork and underground working remains associated with lead mining within the area of proposed development.

3.4 Watching Brief Objectives

3.4.1 The objective of the watching brief is to ensure that any archaeological remains encountered during the course of the ground work are not destroyed without first being recorded and interpreted.

4 FIELDWALKING

4.1 Coverage

4.1.1 Fieldwalking will be undertaken across the development area. This is a rapid technique that allows large areas of ground to be scanned, in detail, for artefact scatters. It has proved a useful evaluation and recording technique at several mineral sites across the UK and is recommended as an evaluation technique in *Mineral Extraction and Archaeology: A Practice Guide* (MHEF 2008).

4.2 Methodology

4.2.1 Fieldwalking undertaken at close-spaced intervals of 2m transects provides a *c*.100% surface coverage assuming each person observes the ground 1m either side of their transect and that the field in question is walked when there is bare soil or limited sprouting crop. Fields will be line-walked at 2m intervals following the detailed methodology set out in Passmore and Waddington (2009).

4.2.2 All walkers will be asked to keep to this range of visibility to ensure consistency throughout the survey. Every find spot will be point-referenced with a total station and the field boundaries surveyed so that field plots can be related to the Ordnance Survey grid.

4.2.3 Each find will be marked by a cane inserted into the ground and the find inserted into a plastic bag for ease of cataloguing and identification.

4.2.4 Each field will be mapped according to slope unit (morphometric mapping) so that each find spot can be ascribed to the type of slope on which it was found. The slope unit categories will be based on those devised for fieldwalking projects elsewhere in England (Waddington 1999, 45-6), which were abstracted from standard slope types identified by Butzer (1982, 58).

4.2.5 Slope type will be recorded as this has important implications for the interpretation of surface artefact distributions as geomorphic processes operating on different slope units will affect artefact distribution and retrieval in different ways (Waddington 1999, 85-91). These processes need to be taken into account before meaningful inferences can be made.

4.2.6 A catalogue of all finds will be produced noting type, date, measurements and material etc. for the various finds. A report will be produced containing accurate field plots showing slope units and findspots of different types of material as well as text descriptions of each field, together with discussion.

4.2.7 Any human remains discovered will initially be left *in situ* and, if removal is deemed necessary, this will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice regulations and in discussion with the Derbyshire County Archaeologist.

4.2.8 Finds of "treasure" will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act procedures.

4.2.9 A risk assessment will be undertaken before commencement of the work and health and safety regulations will be adhered to at all times.

4.3 Recording

4.3.1 The site will be tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. The site will be recorded in accordance with the ARS Ltd. field recording manual.

4.3.2 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) will be made for all work, using pre-printed record sheets with text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate measured scale plans and sections/elevations will be drawn where required at the appropriate and in accordance with best practice. Provision for rectified photographic recording shall be made, if deemed necessary.

4.3.3 The heights above sea level will be recorded for all deposits and features in metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

4.3.4 A photographic record will be compiled using a high resolution digital camera (7 megapixel or greater), and a register of all photographs will be kept. A supplementary record of working images will be taken to demonstrate how the site was investigated and what the prevailing conditions were like during fieldwalking.

4.4 Finds Processing and Storage

4.4.1 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in accordance with the CIfA (2014a) *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*, the UKIC (1990) *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage,* and *Procedures for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives from Derbyshire at Buxton Museum and Art Gallery* (Museums of Derbyshire, 2016).

4.4.2 Artefact collection and discard policies will be appropriate for the defined purpose.

4.4.3 All small finds will be recorded as individual items and appropriately packaged (e.g. lithics in self-sealing plastic bags and ceramic in acid-free tissue paper). Vulnerable objects will be specially packaged and textile, painted glass and coins stored in appropriate specialist systems. This process will be carried out within two days of the small find being excavated.

4.4.4 During and after the fieldwalking all objects will be stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (including controlled storage, correct packaging, and regular monitoring,

immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material). All storage will have appropriate security provision.

4.4.5 The deposition and disposal of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner and Buxton Museum and Art Gallery prior to the work taking place. All finds except treasure trove are the property of the landowner.

4.5 Monitoring Arrangements

4.5.1 The Derbyshire County Archaeologist will be responsible for monitoring the archaeological works. At least one week's notice shall be provided before the commencement of works and to arrange monitoring visits.

Dr Dave Barrett
Derbyshire County Archaeologist
Shand House
Darley Dale
Matlock
Derbyshire
DE4 3RY
Tel 01629 539774

4.5.2 The client will afford reasonable access to the Derbyshire County Archaeologist or their representative, for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological works. ARS Ltd will liaise with the Derbyshire County Archaeologist at regular intervals throughout the course of the works.

5 EARTHWORK AND UNDERGROUND WORKINGS SURVEY

5.1.1 An earthwork and, where accessible, underground workings survey will be undertaken of the areas of the Upper Chance and Lower Chance lead mining shafts within the development area.

5.2 Methodology

5.2.1 An EDM survey will be undertaken of the surface remains, e.g. upcast dumps and ore dressing areas, associated with the Upper Chance and Lower Chance lead mining shafts within the area outlined in red in Figure 2, and a hachured plot which records and interprets the remains will be produced. The survey will locate all visible features within the area in question and the hachure plot will be produced at an appropriate scale (1:200 or 1:500) depending on the extent and complexity of the remains. The survey will be located on an Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of the area.

5.2.2 All the archaeological features within the proposal area will be located as accurately as possible using a Leica TCR 307 (TPS 300 series) Total Station Theodolite. The measured survey will then be processed. The base survey produced will be used as the basis for the hachure survey. Detail of the hachure survey will be added using measurements taken by tape measure.

5.2.3 The survey will commence with a systematic walkover survey. When earthworks are encountered basic measurements will be taken, the earthworks photographed and a description made of the feature(s). A hachured plan of all recorded earthworks will be compiled, at a scale of 1:200. This will record relationships between features. Hachures showing steepness and direction of slope and annotations describing features which can be used to interpret the earthworks. An interpretation of the features identified and any relationships between them will be provided in the report in the form of a written catalogue.

5.2.4 Where accessible and safe to do so, and with assistance from members of the Wirksworth Mines Research Group and/or the Peak District Mining History Society, the Upper Chance and Lower Chance lead mining shafts and underground workings (which are not known to have been the subject of a previous archaeological survey) should be investigated and surveyed to record depths and to produce a plan and cross sections of the shafts and passages.

6 WATCHING BRIEF

6.1 Coverage

6.1.1 The watching brief will involve continuous monitoring during stripping for the quarry extension, to be re-assessed and potentially to take place on an intermittent basis depending upon the nature of the deposits encountered on site with visits to be agreed on site, and in discussion with the Derbyshire County Archaeologist, in order to monitor an appropriate proportion of groundwork elements or focused upon areas of identified potential.

6.2 Methodology

6.2.1. All elements of the archaeological watching brief will be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2014b) and will follow the CIfA's *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2014c).

6.2.2. All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified for their respective roles and have substantial experience of archaeological excavation and recording. All staff will be made aware of the archaeological importance of the area surrounding the site and will be fully briefed on the work required by this specification.

6.2.3 Topsoil will be removed mechanically by a machine equipped with a smooth (or toothless) ditching bucket under continuous archaeological supervision to identify any possible scatters of flint artefacts within the topsoil. This will continue in successive level spits down to the first significant archaeological horizon. The exposed surface will be cleaned using appropriate hand tools for the purpose of identifying any archaeological remains. If significant archaeological features are identified, the Derbyshire County Archaeologist will be notified and a decision taken as to the best method of proceeding.

6.2.4 The on-site archaeologist will be fully apprised of the archaeological potential of the site and will be given, at his/her request, the opportunity to stop site work to

investigate potential archaeological features. Adequate time will be negotiated and allowed for recording any such features.

6.2.5 Specific provision will be made for the on-site archaeologists to inspect and examine any earth-fast or loose gritstone boulders/slabs identified before or during the groundworks.

6.2.6 Where archaeological features and/or deposits are identified during the watching brief, then a sufficient quantity of the said features will be investigated by hand to allow their date, nature and degree of survival to be ascribed.

6.2.7 A minimum sample of 40 litres will be taken, or 100% of the sample if smaller, from deposits which have potential to providing environmental or dating evidence. Samples will be floated and passed through graduated sieves, the smallest being a 500µ mesh. Should other types of environmental deposits be encountered appropriate specialist advice will be sought and an appropriate sampling strategy devised. Samples will be assessed by a suitable specialist with provision for further analysis as required and in accordance with Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice Methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation (Campbell et al. 2011). Advice from the Historic England Regional Science Adviser will be taken as appropriate.

6.2.8 Any human remains will initially be left *in situ* and, if deemed necessary, removal will be undertaken once a Coroners licence has been obtained in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice regulations and in discussion with the County Archaeologist.

6.2.9 Finds of "treasure" will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act (DCMS 2008). The Portable Antiquities Liaison Officer will also be notified.

HM Coroner
5-6 Royal Court
Basil Close
Chesterfield
Derbyshire
S41 7SL
Tel 01246 201391

Finds Liaison Officer
Museum and Art Gallery
The Strand
Derby
Derbyshire
DE1 1BS
Tel 01332 641 903

The Derbyshire County Archaeologist will also be notified and, if necessary, a site meeting arranged to determine if further investigation in the vicinity of the find spot is required.

6.2.10 ARS Ltd will ensure that heavy plant or machinery will not be operated in the immediate vicinity of any archaeological remains until they have been recorded.

6.2.11 Contractors and plant operators will be notified that any observations of archaeological remains must be reported immediately to the archaeologist on site.

6.2.12 Regular contact will be maintained between ARS Ltd. and the site project manager to ensure that ARS Ltd. is kept up to date with site works and given the chance to respond appropriately.

6.2.13 Any unexpected discoveries will be notified to the Derbyshire County Archaeologist and the developer at the earliest opportunity.

6.2.14 All site operations will be carried out in a safe manner in accordance with ARS Ltd's health and safety policy. A risk assessment will be prepared before commencement on site.

6.2.15 Site photography will be in high resolution (7 megapixel or greater) colour DSLR photography. Photographic images will comprise general site working shots, images of the excavation area and separately images of individual features and groups of features. Photographs will include a suitable photographic scale (where appropriate) and will be recorded on a photographic register.

6.2.16 A plan of the excavated areas will be maintained, features noted and section lines recorded. All drawings will be carried out at an appropriate scale and all contexts will be recorded using a single context recording system.

6.2.17 Sample representative levels will be taken to record the maximum depth of excavation and /or natural should no archaeological features be uncovered.

6.2.18 The site archive will include plans and sections at an appropriate scale, a scale photographic record, and full stratigraphic records on recording forms/context sheets or their electronic equivalent. Should archaeological features be present then the locations and height above Ordnance Datum (aOD) of the features will be accurately fixed, surveying in either the planning baselines or the features themselves.

6.3 Finds Processing and Storage

6.3.1 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in accordance with the CIfA (2014a) *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* the UKIC (1990) *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage and Procedures for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives from Derbyshire at Buxton Museum and Art Gallery* (Museums of Derbyshire 2016).

6.3.2 Artefact collection and discard policies will be appropriate for the defined purpose. Artefacts from all stratified archaeological entities or suspected archaeological entities will be collected.

6.3.3 Bulk finds will be washed and marked. Marking and labelling will be indelible and irremovable by abrasion. Bulk finds will be appropriately bagged, boxed and recorded. This process will be carried out no later than two months after the end of the excavation.

6.3.4 All small finds will be recorded as individual items and appropriately packaged (e.g. lithics in self-sealing plastic bags and ceramic in acid-free tissue paper). Vulnerable objects will be specially packaged and textile, painted glass and coins stored in appropriate specialist systems. This process will be carried out within two days of the small find being excavated.

6.3.5 During and after the watching brief all objects will be stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (including controlled storage, correct packaging, and regular monitoring, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material). All storage will have appropriate security provision.

6.3.6 The deposition and disposal of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner and the recipient museum which, in this case, is Buxton Museum and Art Gallery prior to the work taking place. All finds, except treasure trove, are the property of the landowner.

6.2.7 All retained artefacts and ecofacts will be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum.

6.4 Monitoring Arrangements

6.4.1 Two weeks' notice of prior commencement of the watching brief will be given to the Derbyshire County Archaeologist.

6.4.2 The client will afford reasonable access to the Derbyshire County Archaeologist or their representative, for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological works. ARS Ltd will liaise with the client and the Derbyshire County Archaeologist at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.

7 TIMETABLE, STAFFING AND RESOURCES

7.1 The Project Manager for the watching brief will be Reuben Thorpe MCIfA, Project Manager at ARS Ltd. The Fieldwork Project Officer will be Alvaro Mora-Ottomano BA, MSc, ACIfA, Project Officer at ARS Ltd. An outline timetable for project implementation is presented below

Task	Proposed Commencement date
Fieldwalking	November-December 2016
Fieldwalking report and archive	December 2016 – January 2017
Earthwork and underground workings survey	November-December 2016
Earthwork and underground workings survey report and archive	December 2016 – January 2017
Watching brief	Tbd
Watching brief report and archive	Tbd

Table 1. Outline timetable for project implementation

7.2 Finds analysis will be carried out by appropriately qualified specialists as detailed below subject to availability.

- Flint and prehistoric pottery: Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
- Romano-British pottery: Ian Rowlandson
- Samian ware: Dr Gwladys Monteil
- Medieval and post-medieval pottery: Dr Chris Cumberpatch/Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
- Medieval and post-medieval glass, metalwork and clay pipes: Mike Wood MCIfA
- Plant macrofossils and charcoals: Elise McLellan
- Human and animal bone: Milena Grzybowska
- Radiocarbon dating: Prof Gordon Cook (SUERC)
- Finds conservation: Vicky Garlick (Durham University)

8 REPORT

8.1 Following completion of the fieldwork, ARS Ltd. will produce a report which will (as a minimum) include the following.

- Non-technical executive summary
- Introductory statement
- Aims and purpose of the project
- Methodology
- A location plan showing all excavated areas and any archaeological features with respect to nearby fixed structures and roads
- Illustrations of all archaeological features with appropriately scaled hachured plans and sections
- An objective summary statement of results
- Conclusions
- Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices
- Index to archive and details of archive location
- References
- Statement of intent regarding publication
- Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements
- A copy of the WSI and OASIS form

8.2 One bound copy of the final report with a digital copy of the report in PDF/A format and disc will be deposited with the Derbyshire HER.

9 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

9.1 Should the project produce no archaeologically significant finds, then it is not necessary to deposit an archive with the repository museum, which in this case is the Buxton Museum and Art Gallery. This is in line with the Museums of Derbyshire (2016) *Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives*.

9.2 If the project produces archaeologically significant finds, then the Derbyshire County Archaeologist and Museum Curator will be notified at the earliest opportunity, and an accession number will be produced for the site. In addition, a digital, paper and artefactual archive will be prepared by ARS Ltd, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data (in a format to be agreed by the Buxton Museum and Art Gallery). The archive will be deposited in line with the CIfA (2014e) *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*. *Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland* and Museums of Derbyshire (2016) *Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives* and will be deposited within two months of the completion of the report. The digital archive will be submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) digital archive repository with the associated photographic registers and metadata. The digital archive will be prepared in line with current best practice outlined in *Archaeology Data*

Service/Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice (ADS/Digital Antiquity 2011). The County Archaeologist and Museum Curator will be notified in writing on completion of the fieldwork with projected dates for the completion of the report and deposition of the archive. The date for deposition of the archive will be confirmed in the report and the Derbyshire County Archaeologist informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

9.3 All artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive.

9.4 A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts will be deposited with the archive as digital images on a CD ROM.

9.5 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included within the archive).

10 General Items

10.1 Health and Safety

10.1.1 All work will be carried out in accordance with The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. Specific health and safety policies exist for all out workplaces and all staff employed will be made aware of the policy and any relevant issues. The particular risks involved with this project will be assessed, recorded and relevant mitigation measures put in place as part of a full risk assessment, which will be compiled in advance of fieldwork. ARS Ltd retains Peninsula as its expert health and safety consultants.

10.2 Insurance Cover

10.2.1 ARS Ltd has full insurance cover for employee liability (£10 million) public liability (£5 million), professional indemnity (£2 million) and all-risks cover.

10.3 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

10.3.1 Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will only be made with prior written approval of the Derbyshire County Archaeologist, Dr Dave Barrett.

10.4 Publication

10.4.1 If significant archaeological remains are recorded, a summary of the project with, if appropriate, selected drawings, illustrations and photographs will be submitted within 2 years of the completion of the project to Derbyshire Archaeological Journal for publication. ARS Ltd has full insurance cover for employee liability public liability, professional indemnity.

10.5 Copyright

10.5.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client. ARS Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

11 REFERENCES

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FIGURES

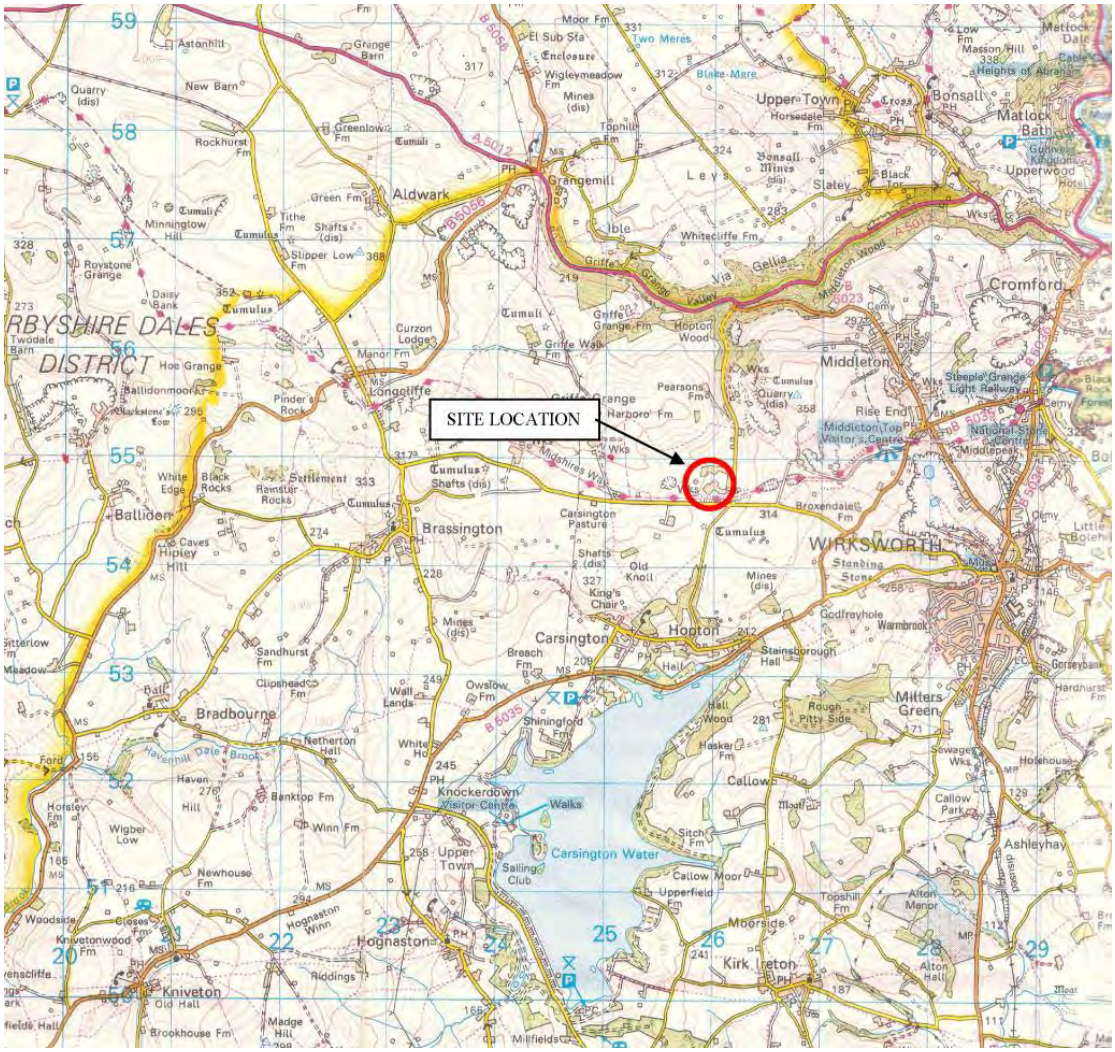

Figure 1 – Site Location

Figure 2 – Extent of site

APPENDIX II. OASIS SUMMARY

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: archaeol5-284880

Project details

Project name	Ryder Point
Short description of the project	Archaeological Research Services Ltd was contracted by Longcliffe Quarries Ltd to undertake a scheme of archaeological fieldwalking prior to enabling works on land at Ryder Point, Hopton, Wirksworth, Derbyshire. As a fulfilment of one of the conditions of the planning permission granted for the extension of a commercial quarry, archaeological observation was required prior to the excavation of the quarry associated landscaping. The proposed development area encompasses approximately 10.7 hectares of open farmland, which lies to the west of the current workface of the quarry. A total 49 finds were identified during the survey; 30 of those were flint artefacts, 8 were chert, 8 were ceramics, 2 were metal/slag and 1 stone.
Project dates	Start: 18-04-2017 End: 20-04-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	LITHICS Neolithic
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"'Fieldwalking'"
Development type	Mineral extraction (e.g. sand, gravel, stone, coal, ore, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE DERBYSHIRE DALES CARSINGTON Ryder Point
Study area	10.7 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 06149 81381 53.329039009807 -1.907662453876 53 19 44 N 001 54 27 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Derbyshire County Council

Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Robin Holgate
Project supervisor	Callum Allsop
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Longcliffe Quarries Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Derbyshire HER
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Derbyshire HER
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Derbyshire HER
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Report","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Data Structure Report for Fieldwalking at Ryder Point, Hopton, Wirksworth, High Peak, Derbyshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Allsop, C.
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